it to the Archaeological Research Laboratory, East Carolina University. The project was directed by the senior author and the junior author supervised the field work. Results of the study are reported here in fulfillment of the subcontract.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study began with a review of the project maps and description provided by the Corps of Engineers. Details of the project and its spatial extent were plotted over standard topographic and soil maps for the Joyce Creek area, and access checked on the current road maps. Standard maps for the study were the USGS South Mills quadrangle (15' series, 1946, which lacks contouring), the soil map for Camden County (1928), current N. C. Department of Transportation highway map for Camden County, and the Corps of Engineers project map for the Joyce Creek basin.

A search of the North Carolina Archaeological Survey file for Camden County produced the fact that no prehistoric or early historic sites had been recorded for the county. Similarly, no sites currently on the National Register of Historic Places were located in the project area.

The field study, accomplished in November, 1974, included a careful on-foot search of the basin margins and selected sections of the flood plain. In a small, stable mature stream basin of this type, sites could be expected on remnant levees within the floodplain, but the majority of prehistoric and early historic sites would exist on the margins. Where such sites have been eroded by channel cutting, it is far more feasible to identify their upland sections and then inspect the floodplain. The ground survey covered the entire project area.

When sites were located, a systematic measurement and collection of the site area was made, environmental factors recorded, and site condition